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KETTERING
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1964



F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

KETTERING
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL
REPORT

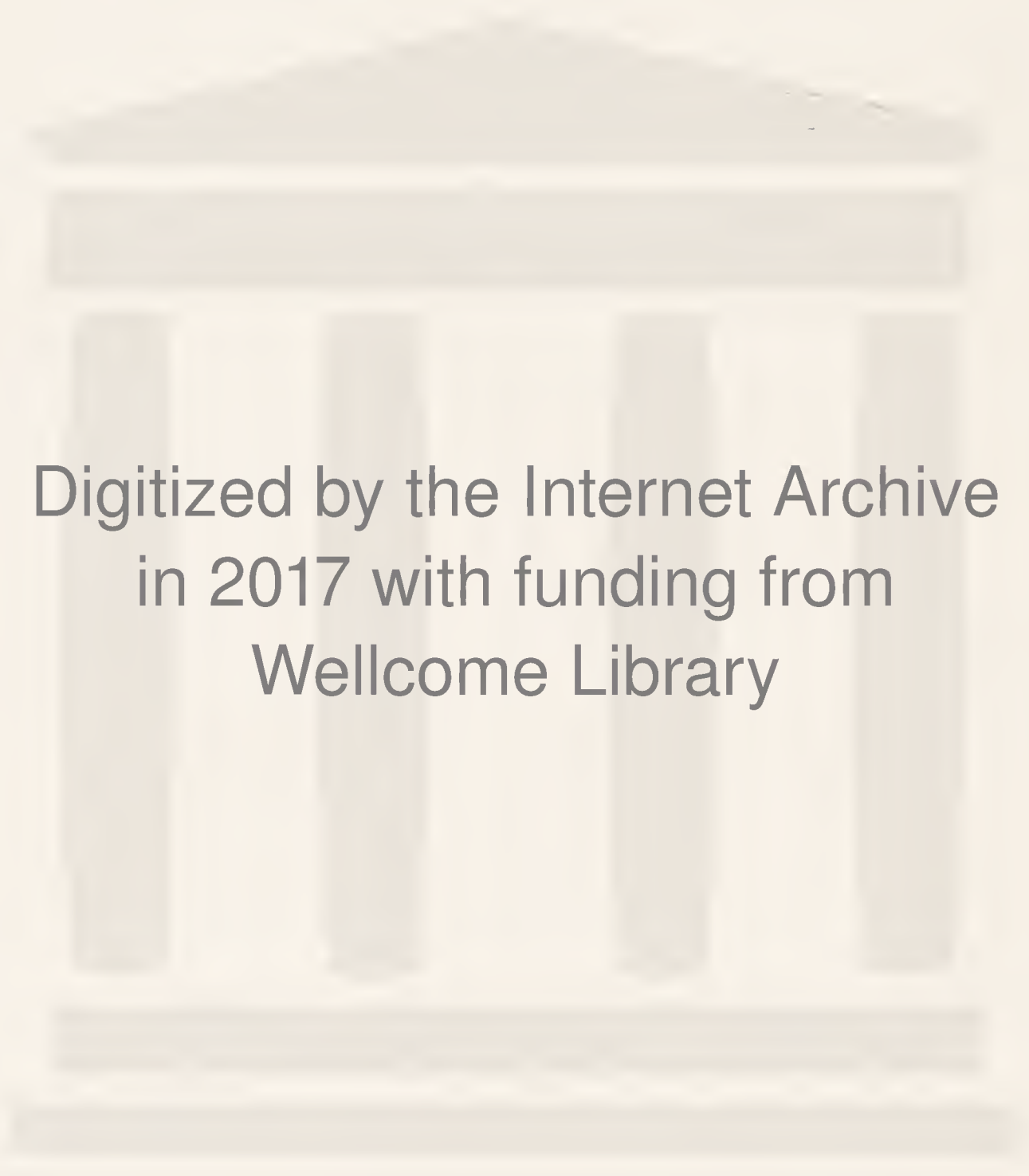
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Clerk of the Council

A. H. J. CRICK, ESQ., F.C.C.S.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for :—
Burton Latimer, Corby, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts.
Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS M. W. LANGLEY

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector :

*CHARLES R. STARMER, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

*FRANKLIN H. VALENTINE, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

*Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

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Telephone: Kettering 2473.

Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

July, 1965.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Kettering Rural District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. GEORGE AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my fourth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District of Kettering. It covers the year 1964.

The Vital Statistics of the Rural District are considered in detail on pages 6 - 11 and are satisfactory.

The details of Infectious Disease which occurred during the year are described on page 26.

When the extensive epidemic of Typhoid Fever occurred in Aberdeen in June, a systematic check was undertaken in the district in order to protect the inhabitants against suspect tins of corned beef which were incriminated in the outbreak.

One was glad to see that the weekly collection of household refuse was implemented on 1st April, 1964. This is referred to by the Surveyor on page 18.

The joint sewerage scheme for the villages of Stoke Albany and Wilbarston was completed in February and the connection of the individual properties to the new system of sewers is going ahead. The scheme for the village of Harrington, commenced at the end of last year is nearing completion.

In connection with the Air Pollution Survey which is being carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research automatic air sampling instruments were set up in two villages and regular readings have been taken during the year. Local Authorities throughout the country are co-operating with the Department in order that the survey they are undertaking may cover various types of populated areas.

My thanks are again due to the Surveyor, Mr. Starmer for his pleasant co-operation in the year's work. Mr. Starmer is of course again responsible for the Sections C, D and E of this report.

Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, Medical Referee of the Kettering Crematorium has kindly supplied the figures relating to cremations.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the assistance which they are always ready to provide and to my Secretary, Miss Langley for her painstaking work in the preparation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,
F. R. N. LYNCH,
Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1960 TO 1964

					1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Area of the Rural District (acres)	...				60,626	60,626	60,626	60,626	60,626
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	...	...	...	...	12,020	11,620	11,670	11,720	11,770
Number of Live Births	...	...	...	...	146	168	184	168	187
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	143	164	174	159	173
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	3	4	10	9	14
Birth rate per 1,000 population	...				12.15	14.46	15.77	14.33	15.89
Number of Still Births	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	5	2
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Still Birth Rate for 1,000 total births					6.80	17.54	16.04	28.90	10.58
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population					0.08	0.26	0.26	0.43	0.17
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	106	140	125	142	111
Death rate per 1,000 population	...				8.82	12.05	10.71	12.12	9.43
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths	...	...			3	2	3	6	4
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	20.55	11.90	16.30	35.71	21.39
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	20.55	11.90	10.87	29.76	16.04
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis					1	2	1	1	—
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis					1	2	—	—	—
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	...				21	25	22	18	29
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...				—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	...	...			—	—	—	—	1
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...		—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in population, <i>i.e.</i> Increase of Births over Deaths	...				40	28	59	26	76

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,626
Census Population	...	<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>				
		1951	6,208	5,870	12,078			
		1961	5,773	5,809	11,582			
		Decrease of 496 = 4.1%						
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate 1964)							...	11,770
Number of inhabited houses—1951				...	...	...	...	3,760
				1964
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£525,884
Sum represented by Penny Rate				...	...	...	...	£2,235

The District is largely rural in character with increasingly popular residential areas in several of its thirty parishes. The density of population is 0.19 persons per acre, and the housing factor 3.00 persons per house.

Agriculture and ironstone quarrying are the largest industries, and the steel works at Corby, with its associated processes, provide employment for a considerable number of people from the Rural District.

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1964

Live Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	84	89	173
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals						93	94	187
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	15.89
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.13)						...	...	17.96
Still Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals						2	0	2
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...						...	...	10.58
Deaths						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes ...						61	50	111
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	9.43
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.02)						...	...	9.62
Deaths from certain specified causes						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cardio-vascular disease (all forms) ...						17	13	30
Malignant Neoplasms (all forms) ...						17	12	29
Accidents and violence ...						4	3	7
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...						—	—	—
Deaths from Maternal Causes ...						—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births ...						—	—	—
						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)						1	3	4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...						...	...	21.39
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	23.12
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	...
						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)						1	2	3
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...						...	...	16.04

Classification of Causes of Death during 1964

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	9	—	9
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	12	6	18
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					...	61	50	111

Comments on Vital Statistics

1. **Population.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population 1964, was 11,770. This figure represents an increase in population of 50 since the mid-year estimate for 1963 was made.
2. **Births.**—There were 187 live births in 1964, which is an increase of 19 in the number of live births registered in the previous year. This gives a crude birth rate of 15.89 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for 1963 was 14.33. This rate standardised on the basis of the age and sex composition of the population, gives an adjusted rate of 17.96. The adjusted, or corrected birth rate is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a figure known as the Comparability Factor. This factor is supplied by the Registrar General and its value for Kettering Rural District is 1.13. The adjusted birth rate of 17.96 compares with the rate of 16.20 for 1963 and the provisional crude rate for England and Wales of 18.4.
3. **Deaths.**—There were 111 deaths from all causes in 1964. The figure for last year was 142 and the corresponding crude death rates are 9.43 and 12.12 per 1,000 population. In the same way as described in the case of 2. Births, above, the death rate is standardised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value in the Rural District is 1.02 and the adjusted death rate, corrected by means of this calculation, is found to be 9.62. The current rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 11.3. The chief causes of death are Heart Disease, Cancer and Cerebral Apoplexy, in that order. Reference to page 9 will show that deaths classed to violence (33, 34 and 35) also constitute an important cause. There are 7 deaths classed to this cause, showing a decrease of 3 on the previous year.
4. **Disposal of the Dead.**—Of the 111 deaths during the year, 55 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 49.55.
5. **Infant Mortality.**—There were 4 deaths of infants under one year of age. The infant mortality rate works out at 21.39 per 1,000 live births. The rate in 1963 was 35.71. The corresponding infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 20.0. The Neonatal rate, 16.04 per 1,000 live births, compares with 29.76 in 1963 and the National Rate of 13.8. I append details of the causes and other particulars concerning these deaths.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
1 day	M	Respiratory distress. Syndrome of newborn.
1 day	F	Rhesus Incompatability.
1 day	F	Atelectasis. Prematurity 28 weeks.
9 months	F	Gastro Enteritis. P.M.
6. **Still Births.**—There were 2 still births registered in the District; this gives a still birth rate of 10.58 per total births. The rate for England and Wales is 16.3. I append particulars of these deaths:—

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
M	Foetal Anoxia. Prolonged second stage of Labour. Persistent Occipito-Posterior Presentation.
M	Hydrops Foetalis. Rhesus Incompatability.

7. **Maternal Mortality.**—There were no deaths classed to pregnancy and childbirth in 1964. This satisfactory state has remained the same since 1948.

STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS 1940-1964

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Mid-Year Population</i>	<i>Registered Live Births</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Population Kettering R.D.</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Population England & Wales</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Deaths</i>
1940	11260	169	15.00	14.6	3	17.75	2
1941	11680	160	13.69	14.2	7	43.75	—
1942	11290	203	17.98	15.8	8	39.30	—
1943	10930	204	18.66	16.5	5	24.50	—
1944	10850	221	20.36	17.6	9	40.72	1
1945	10690	233	21.79	16.1	13	55.79	—
1946	10960	208	18.97	19.1	3	14.42	—
1947	11160	218	19.53	20.5	14	64.22	1
1948	11720	206	17.57	17.9	5	19.41	1
1949	11980	216	18.03	16.7	4	18.51	—
1950	11980	206	17.19	15.8	7	33.98	—
1951	12190	188	15.42	15.5	6	31.91	—
1952	11940	194	16.25	15.3	6	30.93	—
1953	12050	205	17.01	15.5	8	39.02	—
1954	11970	176	14.70	15.2	2	11.36	—
1955	11970	173	14.45	15.0	3	17.34	—
1956	12020	175	14.56	15.7	3	17.14	—
1957	12020	170	14.14	16.1	3	17.65	—
1958	12020	162	13.48	16.4	3	18.52	—
1959	12010	177	14.74	16.5	2	11.30	—
1960	12020	146	12.15	17.1	3	20.55	—
1961	11620	168	14.46	17.4	2	11.90	—
1962	11670	184	15.77	18.0	3	16.30	—
1963	11720	168	14.33	18.2	6	35.71	—
1964	11770	187	15.89	18.4	4	21.39	—

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Rural District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liason between County Council services and District Council services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Laboratory Facilities.—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases.

Thirteen bacteriological examinations of faeces for Dysenteric or Enteric organisms were done at Kettering General Hospital during the year and two proved positive for *Shigella Sonnei*.

Ambulance Service.—This is one of the services for which the County Council are responsible, and the area is adequately covered. Radio-controlled ambulances are stationed at Corby and Kettering.

Domiciliary Services.—These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own homes, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

Child Welfare Centres.—A County Council Welfare Clinic is held monthly in the following parishes. A Medical Officer attends each session :—

Broughton—3rd Monday

Gretton—2nd Friday

Geddington—1st Tuesday.

Weldon—1st Monday.

Towards the end of 1962, the County Health Department initiated a scheme by which a Mobile Clinic could visit outlying villages in the Rural District. There are thirty parishes in the District and in many of the smaller villages the numbers of mothers and children does not justify the renting of premises for a Child Welfare Centre. It is now possible for three or four of these smaller villages to be visited in one afternoon and in this way a much better service is being provided. The villages which have so far benefited by monthly visits of the Mobile Clinic are:- Braybrooke, Cranford, Grafton Underwood, Little Oakley, Harrington, Loddington, Pytchley, Rushton and Stanion.

In addition, Welfare Foods, (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice etc.) can be obtained at twelve other centres throughout the Rural District and appropriate details can be obtained from the Health Visitors.

Immunisation and Vaccination.—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—

- (a) **TUBERCULOSIS.**—New Patients—Outpatient Department,
General Hospital, Kettering.
Follow-up Clinic—St. Mary's Hospital,
Kettering.
and Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Corby.
- (b) **VENEREAL DISEASES.**—Out-patient Department,
General Hospital, Kettering.

Clinics are held weekly and treatment is provided by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.—This Act gives Local Authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

Visits were made in this connection during the year but no formal action, to invoke the provisions of this section of the Act, was taken.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supplies.—The Kettering Rural District Council is one of the constituent authorities of the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, and the whole of the area of the Rural District is served by this Water Board with the exception of one village, that of Great Oakley. In this case the village is served by a private mains supply provided and maintained by the Great Oakley Estate, the source of which is from a bore-hole in the Parish. Bacteriological reports on samples taken from this supply during the year proved to be satisfactory and an adequate supply has been maintained throughout the year.

For the third successive year, the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board experienced marked falls in the reservoir levels due to the continued dry seasons, but despite this, the only restriction introduced was a ban on the use of hose-pipes for gardening and car washing purposes. However, the Water Board introduced measures during the year which were designed to overcome the anticipated shortage of water in the following year. These measures included an application to Parliament to enable the Water Board to increase the rate of extraction of water from the River Nene.

The water supplies over the whole of the Rural District were maintained in a very satisfactory condition with regard to quality. The regular sampling of water supplies, both bacteriologically and chemically, are carried out by the Water Board at their own laboratories.

The natural Fluoride content of the water supplies in the District was shown to be 0.3 parts per million parts of water, at the last examination.

The following table gives detailed information concerning the water supply in each Parish in the District at the end of 1964:—

WATER SUPPLIES

Village	Estimated Population :	Total No. of Houses in Parish	No. of Houses obtaining water from piped supplies	No. of Houses obtaining water from private and public wells
Ashley	196	70	64	6
Brampton Ash ...	139	48	45	3
Braybrooke ...	242	94	90	4
Broughton	1,571	562	555	7
Cottingham ...	667	239	233	6
Cranford	465	179	177	2
Cransley	289	106	104	2
Dingley	85	37	35	2
East Carlton ...	237	71	70	1
Geddington ...	1,380	478	475	3
Grafton Underwood	131	49	49	—
Gretton	893	312	310	2
Harrington ...	144	55	55	—
Loddington ...	387	110	106	4
Middleton	228	80	79	1
Newton	96	33	33	—
Oakley (Gt. & Lt.)	235	83	82	1
Orton	62	22	22	—
Pytchley	484	190	189	1
Rockingham ...	135	56	56	—
Rushton	412	158	154	4
Stanion	622	226	208	4
Stoke Albany ...	292	101	100	1
Sutton Bassett ...	59	27	25	2
Thorpe Malsor ...	147	45	45	—
Warkton	141	54	54	—
Weekley	164	62	62	—
Weldon	1,315	458	458	—
Weston-by-Welland	91	43	41	2
Wilbarston ...	461	165	161	4
TOTALS	11,770	4,213	4,151	62

Drainage and Sewerage.—The following table shows the position, at the end of 1964, of the various villages in the District in so far as sewerage schemes are concerned.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Total No. of Houses</i>	<i>Sewerage Scheme Completed</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Braybrooke ...	242	94	1955	Further extension to the sewers completed in 1959.
Broughton ...	1571	562	1950	New sewage disposal works.
Geddington ...	1380	478	1953	
Grafton Underwood ...	131	49	1956	
Gretton ...	893	312	1950	
Loddington ...	387	110	1957	
Pytchley ...	484	190	1910	Scheme being prepared for modification of disposal works.
Rockingham ...	135	56	1956	
Rushton ...	412	158	1956	Extension of sewers to Rush-ton Hall completed 1958.
Weldon ...	1315	458	1952	
Cransley ...	289	106	1959	
Newton ...	96	33	1958	This scheme was an extension to the Geddington Scheme.
Cottingham, Middleton and East Carlton ...	1132	390	1960	
Cranford ...	465	179	1963	
Harrington ...	144	55	—	Scheme commenced 1963 and proceeding
Stanion ...	622	226	1961	
Stoke Albany and Wilbarston	753	266	—	Scheme completed
Ashley ...	196	70	—	} Joint scheme.
Sutton Bassett ...	59	27	—	
Weston-by-Welland ...	91	43	—	
Brampton Ash ...	139	48	—	Scheme deferred.
Dingley ...	85	37	—	No scheme prepared.
Thorpe Malsor	147	45	—	Scheme being prepared
Gt. & Lt. Oakley	235	83	—	Scheme prepared deferred.
Warkton ...	141	54	—	No scheme prepared.
Weekley ...	164	62	—	No scheme prepared.
Orton ...	62	22	—	No scheme prepared

Considerable progress has been made by the Council in the post-war years in the provision of main drainage schemes throughout the whole District, and as will be seen from the foregoing table, by far the greater part of the District, particularly in the terms of population, is now served by modern sewerage schemes.

A joint scheme has been prepared for the villages of Ashley, Weston-by-Welland and Sutton Bassett and received Ministerial approval towards the end of the year. It is hoped, therefore, that the scheme will be commenced some time during the following year, despite the fact that it promises to be the most expensive scheme hitherto undertaken.

The few remaining villages to be dealt with are all very small and in each case the majority of the houses have been improved and private septic-tank systems of drainage have been provided.

The joint scheme for the villages of Stoke Albany and Wilbarston, commenced in June 1962, suffered considerable delay due to the abnormal winter of 1963. The contract was ultimately completed in February 1964, and the connection of the individual properties to the new system of sewers is still proceeding.

The scheme for the village of Harrington was commenced in December 1963, and proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year. It is expected that this scheme will be completed in the early part of 1965.

As reported previously, the Council introduced a scale of charges to be made for the reception and treatment of farm effluent, as required by the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1961, and this arrangement was brought into effect from the 1st April 1964.

The charges made for this purpose were generally accepted throughout the District, with one exception which involved a farm at Gretton. In this case the farmer lodged an appeal to the Minister and it appears that an Inquiry is likely to be heard into the appeal early in 1965.

The various sewage disposal works throughout the District continued to function satisfactorily. The larger part of the Rural District lies within the Catchment Area of the Nene River Board, and this Authority continued to take samples of the various effluents which are discharged into rivers and streams under the Board's jurisdiction.

The maintenance of the various sewage disposal works, due to their scattered positions, is carried out by mobile maintenance teams who visit the various works on a regular schedule. Full-time attendance is, however, provided at two of the larger works. In common with most other Local Authorities of a similar type, a considerable problem is experienced in the ultimate disposal of dry sludge for which there appears to be no use in this area. The carrying of this dry sludge for disposal on refuse tips appears to be the only solution.

A service is operated by the Council throughout the District for the emptying of septic tanks. This is a free service to domestic properties once per year, and thereafter for any additional service within the twelve months a nominal charge is made. The Council purchased a new vehicle of 1,000 gallons capacity specially designed for this work, which was brought into operation in June.

Nightsoil Collection.—Again the number of pail-closets in the District was considerably reduced during the year, as a direct result of the installation of main drainage schemes. The Council operate a weekly collection of nightsoil from premises provided with pails. This work is carried out by a private firm on contract to the Council. Disposal of the nightsoil is achieved by emptying into several disposal works within the area. The number of pails still remaining in use at the end of the year was 51.

It now appears possible that the end of this service is in sight, as it is expected that the few remaining properties with pails will be connected to main drainage during the ensuing year.

Household Refuse.—The Council undertake the collection of household refuse throughout the whole of the District which, until the 1st April 1964, was carried out on a fortnightly schedule. In accordance with a Council Resolution made towards the end of 1963, a weekly collection was commenced from the 1st April 1964. The whole of the District is now, therefore, covered by a weekly collection of refuse, which includes the collection of bins from houses. Previously, occupiers have been required to bring the bins forward to the fronts of the properties in readiness for collection. There are, however, a few isolated farms and lodges at which the collection is made fortnightly.

The house refuse collection service is operated by two full-time teams comprising of a driver and three collectors, with a part-time team of one driver and two collectors which works part of the week. The two main teams each use an 18 cubic yard “fore and aft” tipping type of vehicle whilst the third vehicle is a covered side loading type.

Since the change to a weekly collection the service has operated most satisfactorily.

The disposal of refuse is by tipping into disused quarries within the area, there being four such tips in use in various parts of the District. These tips are kept under surveillance by the Council Rodent Operator and are given regular treatments in order to keep the tips free from vermin and insect infestations.

Moveable Dwellings.—During the year the Council approved the establishment of a Caravan Site situated off the Oundle Road, Weldon, and this site was in fact brought into operation in September, 1964. The site is leased to a private operator by the Council; the operator being responsible for providing the necessary services and amenities. The over-all layout of the site is in accordance with the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and arrangements are being made for each caravan to be provided with a separate water supply, electricity and foul drainage for the sink, in addition to the general amenities being provided on the site itself.

Provision has been made in the first instance to accommodate some 60 caravans. It is the intention of the Council that any caravans at present in the Area on sites which cannot comply with the requirements of the Act, shall be moved on to this new site.

Verminous Premises and Insect Infestation.—As in previous years, no cases of verminous premises were discovered. The following cases of

infestations of insects of various kinds occurred, and in each case were treated effectively by the use of insecticidal sprays:—

Ant Infestation	...	...	...	...	12
Cricket Infestation	...	...	...	...	10
Cluster Fly, or House Fly	...	...	...	...	21
Silver Fish	...	...	...	...	7

Factories Act, 1961.—There is a total of 68 factories in the District to which 43 visits of routine inspection were made during the year. There are 39 outworkers living in the Rural District all of whom are engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

The term “Outworker” describes a person who receives work, usually from a factory, to be carried out at their home premises.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 in so far as this District is concerned are to be found at the end of this Report.

Disinfections.—Throughout the year twelve visits were made to homes in which cases of infectious diseases of various types had occurred, and subsequent disinfections were carried out in 3 cases.

Rodent Control.—A Rodent Operator is employed by the Council, and his duties comprise the investigation of any rodent infestations and the carrying out of any treatments of infested premises which may be found necessary.

In the case of business and agricultural premises, when any infestations are discovered the treatments are invariably carried out by private disinfestation firms.

In addition, routine treatments to guard against rat infestations were carried out at all the Council’s Sewage Disposal Works and Refuse Tips throughout the District, and the sewers in the various villages were also systematically treated.

The following table gives a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

Type of Premises	No. of Premises Inspected	Degree of Infestation		Treatments	Estimated No. of Vermin destroyed
		Heavy	Minor		
Dwelling Houses	827	—	502	921	1708
Council’s Refuse Tips, & Sewage Works, etc. ...	22	—	17	41	182
Business Premises	42	—	20	—	—
Agricultural Premises	120	—	37	—	—

SECTION D.

Housing

The only type of building undertaken by the Council during 1964 was the building of Old Persons' Bungalows to provide accommodation for elderly people from unfit houses or from Council houses of the larger types which could then be made available for younger families. Again, no building of houses for ordinary needs was undertaken owing to the high costs involved coupled with the adverse financial position during the year. However, the Council acquired two sites, one at Broughton and the other at Geddington, on which it is intended to erect blocks of flatlets for elderly people which will be provided with a Warden and Warden's quarters together with communal facilities.

The scheme at Broughton, which is in the more advanced stage, had received Ministerial approval by the end of the year, and it was expected that the Council would be receiving tenders for this project early in 1965. The block of flats is sited adjacent to sixteen old persons' bungalows which are nearing completion, and the whole of this site is to be linked with the new block of flats by "Bell Warning" system, and the communal facilities will also be made available to the tenants of these sixteen bungalows.

A very similar scheme is being planned for the Geddington site.

During the year 41 old persons' bungalows of the two-bedroom type were under construction on the following sites:—

Broughton	...	...	...	16
Cransley	...	...	...	4
Gretton ...	...	...	...	8
Pytchley	...	...	...	13

Of these, 32 were completed as shown below in the table which gives a summary of the number of Council dwellings in various villages, at the end of 1964, and which shows, in addition, the houses which had been commenced but were still under construction at the end of the year.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Pre-War Houses</i>	<i>Post-War Houses Completed</i>	<i>Completed 1964</i>	<i>Under Construction at 31-12-64</i>
Ashley	4	11	—	—
Brampton Ash	2	—	—	—
Braybrooke	14	25	—	—
Broughton	71	135	13	3
Cottingham and Middleton ...	26	106	—	—
Cranford	6	37	—	—
Cransley	10	28	2	—
Dingley	—	4	—	—
East Carlton	—	2	—	—
Geddington	35	106	—	—
Grafton Underwood	—	—	—	—
Gretton	32	79	8	—
Harrington	—	8	—	—
Loddington	4	37	—	—
Newton	—	—	—	—
Oakley	—	—	—	—
Orton	—	2	—	—
Pytchley	22	62	7	6
Rockingham	—	6	—	—
Rushton	—	28	—	—
Stanion	—	32	—	—
Stoke Albany	12	18	—	—
Sutton Bassett	6	—	—	—
Thorpe Malsor	—	14	—	—
Warkton	—	—	—	—
Weekley	—	—	—	—
Weldon	7	99	—	—
Weston-by-Welland	6	6	—	—
Wilbarston	26	23	—	—
TOTALS	283	868	30	9

In addition to building by the Local Authority, 42 private houses were erected and occupied and a further 53 were in course of erection at the end of the year.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENT ACTS, 1954 and 1957

Slum Clearance.—The problem of dealing with unfit houses was continued throughout the year during the course of which 20 houses were represented as being unfit under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957. Also during the year 15 Closing Orders and 9 Demolition Orders were served in connection with houses which had previously been represented as unfit. 15 houses on which Demolition Orders had been served were demolished during the year. 13 houses which had been the subject of Official Representations, and for which schemes of improvement had been approved by the Council, were improved during the year, and the Orders on the properties were subsequently rescinded.

Public Health and Housing Acts.—The following table gives details of routine work carried out during the year under these Acts, for the purpose

of rectifying defects and dealing with houses found to be unfit for human habitation.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

(a)	(1)	Number of houses inspected for defects	...	...	162
	(2)	Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	201
(b)	(1)	Number of houses found to have minor defects and dealt with under the Public Health Acts	...	...	72
	(2)	Number of houses where minor defects were remedied			65

2. Action under Statutory Powers:—

(a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts, 1936 etc.

(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after serving notices	...	...	...	—

3. (a) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which defects were remedied after serving notices	...	...	...	—

(b) Proceedings under Sections 16 or 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1)	Number of individual houses represented as being unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	20
(2)	Number of individual houses on which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	14
(3)	Number of individual houses on which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	9
(4)	Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	15
(5)	Number of houses rendered fit following service of Closing Orders	...	...	...	13

A summary of the defects throughout the District remedied during the year is as follows:—

Drains relaid or repaired	...	...	...	31
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	12
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	...	...	...	37
Ventilation and Soil Pipes provided or repaired	...	...	...	6
Pail Closets converted to W.C. s	...	...	...	46
W.C. compartments repaired	...	...	...	7
Septic Tanks and Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	27
Rain-water guttering repaired	...	...	...	32
Dampness in walls remedied	...	...	...	39
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	30

Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	21
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	32
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Handrails provided to staircases	...	...	...	...	...	7
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ventilation to pantries provided	...	...	...	...	...	7
Paving repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	17
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	9
Internal water service provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	29

Improvement Grants.—As in previous years, the Council have encouraged the improvement of houses by making Improvement Grants under the terms of the Housing Acts, 1954 and 1957 freely available. However, owing to the large proportion of houses in the District that have already been improved with the aid of such grants, the figures for 1964 would appear to indicate that the peak for these grants has already been reached. This is not surprising when it is realised that in some villages every individual house or cottage has been provided with the full amenities of bathrooms, hot water supplies and internal sanitation.

During the year 28 applications for Discretionary Grants were approved by the Council involving a total sum of £9,531. In addition, 16 applications for Standard Grants were approved.

During the past few years the Council have pursued the policy of improvement of all the pre-war Council houses, which number 283. The year under review saw the completion of this work, which means that every house the Council owns has now been provided with the full amenities of bathrooms, hot water supplies, etc.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply.—The following table gives a summary of the licences and registrations granted by the Council, during the year, under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1960:—

Registered Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	9
Registered Dairies	...	...	...	9
Licensed Pasteurisers	...	...	...	3
Licensed Pasteurised Dealers	...	...	...	9
Licensed Tuberculin Tested Dealers	...	...	...	6
Licensed Sterilized Dealers	...	...	...	6

All supplies of milk sold by registered dairymen are designated supplies.

Each of the premises at which pasteurisation is carried on were regularly inspected throughout the year and were found to be satisfactory.

During the year sixteen samples of milk were obtained from the premises at which milk is pasteurised and subjected to the Aschaffenberg Test and Methylene Blue Test at the Ministry of Health Laboratory at Northampton. With one exception, the results of all these tests were found to be satisfactory.

Meat Inspection.—The three private slaughterhouses in the District were in use throughout the year and a persistently high standard was maintained in each case. Due to the excellent co-operation with the butchers involved, particularly in fixing the times of their killing etc., it has been possible to maintain practically 100% inspection of all animals killed.

The following table gives the details of the numbers of various animals inspected together with the diseased meat found and dealt with. These figures show firstly, the generally high quality of animals killed for food in these slaughterhouses, and secondly, the continued decline of Tuberculous infection in these animals.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	411	—	31	1678	506	—
Number inspected	411	—	31	1602	497	—
All Diseases except Tu- berculosis & Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned.	—	—	—	3	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	67	—	—	21	34	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	16.3%	—	—	1.55%	7.24%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tu- berculosis	0.24%	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseased Meat Condemned

Tuberculosis	20 lbs.
Other Diseases	1,556 lbs.

Registration of Food Preparing Premises.—All premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as food preparing premises, were visited to ensure that conditions continued to satisfy the requirements of the Act. The number of premises registered under this Act at the end of the year were as follows:—

Storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream	49
Manufacture of sausage or potted preserved foods	6

Bakehouses.—Seven bakehouses exist in various villages and these were in use throughout the year. All these premises were visited regularly and they were found to be kept in a satisfactory manner. At one bakehouse extensive work of alteration and improvement was completed during the year.

Fried Fish Shops.—Regular visits were made to the one fried fish shop in the District at Broughton, and this was found to be kept in a satisfactory condition at all times.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases

The Infectious Disease which occurred in the District during the year is given below:—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No.</i>
Measles	180
Whooping Cough	7
Scarlet Fever	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Sonne Dysentery	1
Food Poisoning	1
TOTAL ...	193

Measles.—In the Rural District of Kettering it is usual for a relatively large number of cases to be notified in each alternate year. This pattern was followed in 1964 and 180 cases were recorded as against 48 cases in the previous year. None of these cases required admission to hospital.

The villages where the largest number of cases occurred were:—Broughton 73, Gretton 35, Geddington 14 and Cransley 13.

Diphtheria.—No cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year. This satisfactory state of affairs has been maintained in the Rural District for nearly twenty years. Parents are encouraged to have their children immunised in the first year of life either by their Family Doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics. The preparation generally used for immunisation, known as Triple Antigen, also contains Whooping Cough and Tetanus Vaccine.

Whooping Cough.—Seven cases were notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever.—Three mild cases were reported.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—One case occurred during the year.

Food Poisoning.—One case of Food Poisoning was notified in August. The patient was admitted to Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton and discharged after a stay of about three weeks. There were no secondary cases and the causative organism could not be identified.

Dysentery.—An isolated case of Dysentery due to *Shigella Sonnei* was reported in Cranford in January.

Poliomyelitis.—This is the fourth disease which is prevented by routine immunisation in infancy. This is again given either by the Family Doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics. No cases occurred during the year.

Smallpox.—There were no cases notified. Thirty-five Certificates of Vaccination were authenticated, in order to comply with the International Sanitary Regulations, for people who were travelling abroad.

Tuberculosis.—There were four names added to my Register during the year. Four names were removed, being now healed, and one because of transfer to another area. One patient on the Tuberculosis Register died from causes not related to Tuberculosis. The following table shows the number of known cases of Tuberculosis in the District as at 31st December 1964:—

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory	8	4	12
Non-Respiratory	3	7	10
Total	11	11	22

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—Under these regulations, the Council is empowered to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade; no action was taken during the year.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1964

Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages to Hospital	Deaths Age Unknown
Whooping Cough	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	7	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	2	17	14	27	15	95	8	2	—	—	180	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
TOTALS	4	17	15	28	18	98	8	2	2	—	193	1

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1964

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	7
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Sonne Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	1	4	33	25	7	13	30	49	6	12	180
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	2	—	1	4	33	27	7	15	30	52	6	16	193

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1964

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	49	29	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	7	7	1	—
TOTAL	68	43	2	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work		Section 110			Section 111	
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Wearing apparel	Making, etc. ...	39	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and washing ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		39	—	—	—	—

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